

lower part, was of the Persian rather than of the Hellenistic period. It now appears that the fortifications of the Persian period went out of use before the end of that period and that the houses of the transitional period were erected on the ruined city wall. It remains to be clarified whether this transitional period is homogenous, beginning towards the end of the Persian period (first half of the 4th century BCE) and ending between 285 and 220 BCE, when the massive Hellenistic fortification was built, or whether there were two separate phases, one Persian (after the destruction of the Persian fortification) and the other Hellenistic, before the erection of the Hellenistic fortification. A Phoenician ostrakon, incised on a store jar fragment, may date from this transitional phase.

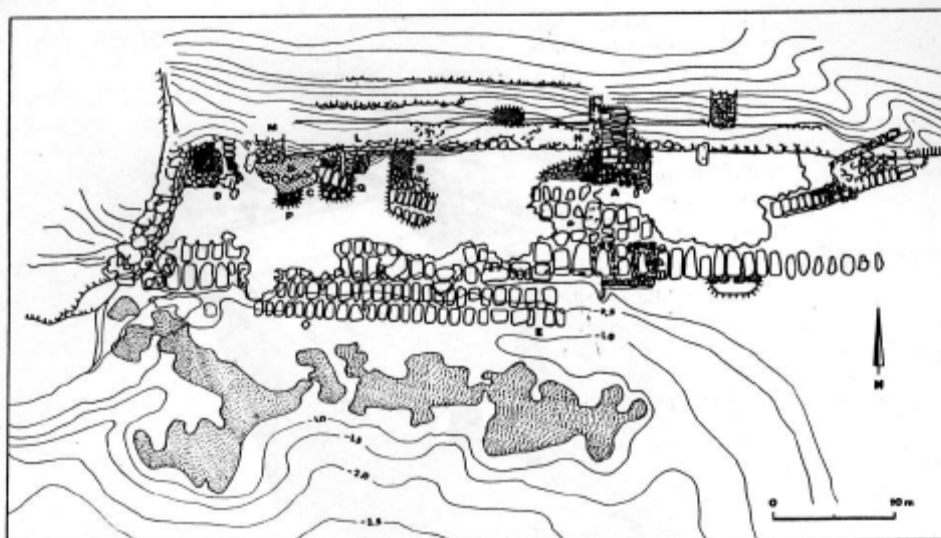
Hellenistic and later periods. This season, Area C was extended westward, into a part of the tell badly disturbed by stone robbing, and the line of the Hellenistic walls could be traced mainly by the robber trenches. Nevertheless, the street was located, running parallel to that exposed in previous seasons. It was continuously repaved and reused from the early Hellenistic to the late Roman period, on the evidence of repeatedly raised levels and repavings from a depth of 3 m up to the surface. The width of the insula in Area C was found to be 15 m, and parts of the next insula to the west were also uncovered.

DOR YAM — 1982

Several short seasons of underwater and land excavations in Dor harbor were carried out in 1982 within the framework of the Dor expedition headed by E. Stern. The work was directed by A. Raban of the Center for Maritime Studies of the University of Haifa. M. Ratner (architect), Ra'el Pollak (draftswoman), students and volunteers took part in the work.

The exposure of the maritime installations from the end of the Late Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age was continued and seven phases could be distinguished:

1. Quay E (see plan), which is now under water and a pavement adjoining it to the north, laid on kurkar slabs in clean sand, and running under the masonry course Q in Area B. The rectangular platform in Area A and the first stage of the well in Area D, may well belong to this phase, which is dated to the Late Bronze Age.
2. Partial flooding.
3. The masonry course Q, built in a direction different from that of the quay. North of it, there is an ashlar structure incorporating rubble and red bricks. At that time, the sea level was lower than today.
4. Partial flooding. The second stage of the well in Area D and the raised pavement in Area A should probably be attributed to this phase. Phases 3 and 4 belong to the late 13th and the early 12th centuries BCE.
5. The first stage (two courses) of the retaining wall H at the foot of the mound. The relationship between this wall and the red floor O, which seals the marine deposits and which is a few centimeters lower than the base of the wall, needs further investigation. It may well be that this phase should be divided into two stages. The earlier phase (attributed to the early 12th century BCE) would then include, in addition to the red floor, the third stage of the well and the earliest stage of the drainage channel in this area.
6. A lime floor overlying a muddy deposit in a low area east of Area D. This floor also runs under Wall L and reaches the upper half of the second course of the retaining wall H. The upper



part of this rubble wall may belong to this time period. The floor covering the drainage channel and the rubble wall which sealed off the well may also be attributed to this phase. The sherds on and below the red floor are dated to the 12th century BCE and include a fragment of a Late Cypriote III decorated jug. The well was reopened in recent times, on the evidence of the broken vessels found in it.

7. Walls M, L and the curved wall in Area D, which precede the 11th century BCE.

'ENAN

A burial cave dating from Early Bronze IV (Middle Bronze I) was discovered near 'Enan (map ref. 20435/27595) during ploughing by a mechanical excavator. The discovery was reported to the Department of Antiquities and a salvage excavation was carried out in December 1982 by E. Eisenberg on behalf of the Department, with the assistance of volunteers.

The entrance to the cave was found sealed by a square stone at the bottom of a square shaft. The cave (3.2 x 5.3 m) had a domed ceiling and was divided into two chambers by a pillar opposite the entrance. Earth, which had seeped in from the shaft and stones, fallen from the ceiling, filled the cave and damaged some of the finds. Three males and one female were buried in the cave in a contracted position, as well as an infant and a child.

An exceptional number of copper objects were found in the cave. The forty-seven items include various weapons, bracelets, rings and toggle pins of several types. Of special interest is a pin 49.5 cm long. Over thirty characteristic pottery vessels were uncovered, including chalice-shaped lamps with three or four spouts and an askos resembling a Minoan vessel in shape.